

SHEPHERD'S

Vegetable

Seed List

1923

1924

SHEPHERD'S

New
French Bush
BEAN,

"FAULTLESS
SYDNEY."

6d per pkt. (4d extra
for postage).

Although a "new" Bean, it has been thoroughly tested out, and is an improvement on Canadian Wonder, etc. Almost stringless, very fleshy, tremendous cropper, short height, early, and delicious flavour. Little wonder it's already so popular.



NOTE

Re POSTAGE.

All Seeds in this List post free, except Peas and Beans, which are 4d per pkt. extra.



THE WONDERFUL FRENCH BEAN

"FAULTLESS SYDNEY."

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 96 YEARS),

AUSTRALIA'S OLDEST SEEDSMEN.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS : 734 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY (Next Haymarket P.O.)

'PHONES: City 1703, 1101.

Vegetable Seeds

All 6d. per packet, post free, with the exception of Peas and Beans, for which kindly add 4d. postage.

BEANS—Climbing and Trailing.

The soil for the tall French or Runners should be deep and highly manured. Sow in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant, or plant 4 to 6 Beans around poles and thin out to 3 plants to a pole. Sow Spring and Summer. A 6d. packet will sow thirty feet.

Epicure.—Excellent flavor; pods flat, stringless; early and heavy bearer.

Kentucky Wonder.—A strong vigorous grower, and produces quantities of large pods, which grow in clusters and are of good quality, stringless when young.

Scarlet Runner.—Both ornamental and useful; heavy cropper in damp situation.

Snake, or Yard Long.—Produces narrow, stringless pods, about two to three feet long, an immense cropper.

BEANS—Dwarf, French or Kidney.

Without doubt, the French Bean is one of the leading garden vegetables extensively cultivated almost everywhere. As a green vegetable for summer use in our dry, and trying climate it cannot be surpassed. Sow as soon as frosts are over in drills about two inches deep, and two or three inches apart, the drills two feet apart. Earth up as required. Continue sowing for succession throughout the summer. A packet will sow 20 feet.

FAULTLESS SYDNEY.—A wonderful dwarf, stringless French Bean; superior flavor, heavy yielder, thick, fleshy, tender and early. Well tested out, and a pleasant surprise for those who have not had it before. 6d. pkt.

Canadian Wonder.—Fine, long pods, the most productive Bean yet introduced; a general favorite.

Pale Dun.—An excellent early variety.

Stringless Green Pod.—Extra early; quite stringless; very prolific; fine quality.

6d. per packet.

BUTTER BEANS.

The pods are stringless, and can be cooked whole; distinct flavour of a buttery taste. Packet will sow twenty feet.

Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Strong, upright bush growth, 15 inches in height; very prolific, pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length and 1½ inch broad. A rich golden yellow; brittle and entirely stringless; fine flavour.

Dwarf Golden Wax.—Very early and prolific; large, deep, yellow pods.

Startler (Dwarf).—The best Butter Bean known; perfectly stringless, 6-inch pods.

6d. per packet.

LIMA BEANS.

Select land that is especially warm, rich, and well supplied with vegetable fibre and humus. Sow when soil has become thoroughly warm—about November until January; the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf two feet apart, and beans 6 inches apart; the tall require sticks about five feet high. In cooking the beans they should be shelled.

Burpee's Bush or Dwarf.—Seeds of this variety same size as Tall Lima, and require no sticks. 6d. per packet.

King of the Garden (Tall).—Pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance. 6d. per packet.

NEW GUINEA BUTTER BEANS.—Bigger than Cucumbers; climbers; some three feet long. 1/- per packet (post free).

GUADA BEAN (from Solomon Islands).—Three feet long. 6d. and 1/- per packet (post free).

MADAGASCAR BEANS.

(BLACK SEEDED)

(*Dolichos lunatus*).

A very strong evergreen climber, and produces prodigious quantities of large, flat Beans of excellent quality; used like French Beans. 6d. per packet (post paid).

BEEF.

Beet should be sown in ground which had been well manured for a previous crop, as it will not thrive if new manure be used; strong soil with old manure is the best. Sow in Spring, in drills one inch deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart. Thin out according to the size of the root required. One ounce will sow a drill of 50 feet; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Egyptian Turnip-Rooted.—A very early variety of good size and shape.

Eclipse.—Good for main crop and good keeper of finest color.

Long Blood Red.—The best for general use; deep color and excellent flavor.

Crimson Globe (Turnip Rooted).—The best for early crop. Recommended for shallow soils.

Silver or Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard).—This is grown for the leaves; excellent dish, cooked like Spinach.

6d. per packet.

CABBAGE.

This universally esteemed vegetable should be grown in every kitchen garden. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following. Sow in drills (very shallow) three inches apart, and plant out when from four to six inches high; early sorts in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows; late sorts in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the rows. Employ good rich soil, deeply worked and well manured; keep soil between the rows thoroughly clean and well stirred, and hill up as required. A succession may be kept up throughout the year by sowing and planting as the weather permits. Sow in beds to transplant.

CABBAGES (Continued).

Improved Mammoth Short Stem.—We have every confidence in recommending this splendid Cabbage to the public. It is peculiarly adapted to our hot and trying climate. It forms a large solid head of excellent quality, comes in early, to be proved one of the best market cabbages in cultivation.

Succession.—One of the finest Cabbages in existence for all seasons of the year; perfect in every respect.

Early Drumhead.—Large, well-grown flat variety.

Burpee's All-head Early.—The earliest of all large Cabbage, and fully one-third larger than any other early Summer sort.

St. John's Day Improved.—Large, produce magnificent, solid heads of fine color.

Flat Dutch.—Large flat heads, but a little coarse; least affected by aphids.

Sugarloaf.—A very distinct and excellent variety, turns in well.

6d. per packet.

CARROT.

Sow in drills half an inch deep and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out according to size of root required. Deeply worked rich light soil, avoiding fresh manure; or, better still sow after crops such as Cauliflower or Cabbage, for which the land has been well manured. For main crop sow in September. Though the seed may be sown any time throughout the year, weather being favorable, the Carrots will not be large, but suitable for soups, etc. 4lbs. per acre.

Improved Intermediate.—Produces roots of good size, excellent flavor, and rich color.

Early Short Horn.—A favorite variety, much esteemed for table use, medium size, and tender.

Long Red Altringham.—Desirable sort for either garden or field culture, for deep soils.

White Belgian (selected).—Unequalled for horse feed; grows to a very large size.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

The Cape Gooseberry is a most useful fruit, and easily grown. It makes a good dessert and first-class preserve. Sow in pan or sheltered situation in Spring when danger from frost is over, and plant out when three or four inches high, in good rich soil, three or four feet apart—against a warm fence or wall if possible, upon which the plant should be trained.

CELERY.

Sow in finely prepared beds, slightly shaded, at any time after frosts have ceased—a late sowing in January may be made for succession. For final planting, dig the ground into trenches 18 inches to 2 feet deep, banking up the soil on either side, a width of one foot being allowed for each row of plants. The trenches should be three or four feet apart; throw into the trench three to six inches of decomposed manure and three inches of soil, well mixing them; then cover with two inches of fine soil for planting. Select strong, healthy plants, six to nine inches high; remove them carefully, taking off all suckers, and plant eight to twelve inches apart, keeping them well supplied with water; earth up the plants as they advance in growth, holding the leaves together to prevent soil getting into the heart.

Superb White.—Large, crisp and fine flavored; largely grown by market gardeners.

Superb Red.—Fine pink color, with large solid stems.

White Plume.—First-class variety. The stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

Celeriac (or Turnip Rooted Celery).—The roots are used either for salads or soups; planted the same as Celery.

Soup Celery.—Largely used for flavoring soups, or made into tea as a remedy for rheumatism.

6d. per packet.

CORN—Sweet or Sugar.

(TABLE MAIZE.)

Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a Vegetable. It will bear favorite comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and four following months for succession, in drills three feet apart. Require rich soil.

Golden Bantam.—A yellow grained variety; very early.

Stowell's Evergreen.—The ears are of large size, grains deep; exceptionally tender and sugary.

Mammoth White Cory.—This new strain is fully as early as the original Cory, while the ears are of a larger size, with grains placed more compactly.

6d. per packet.

CRESS.

Curled Cress may be sown throughout the year every two weeks. If Cress is meant to be used with Mustard, it should be sown a week before the latter. Sow thickly in rows six inches apart in a moist, shady situation, and cut when about two inches high.

Triple Curled.—Excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times.

Water Cress.—Sow in a moist shady place.

6d. per packet.

CUCUMBER.

Sow as soon as frosts are over in hills four to six feet apart each way, which should be highly manured to a depth of 18 inches. Sow six to eight seeds in each hill half-an-inch deep, and when up, draw all but the three strongest plants; stop the shoots when growing too rank. To secure early cucumbers, the plants should be raised in a frame or hot-bed in July and August; about a foot of light, rich soil should be placed over the hot-bed, which should consist of new stable manure. In Sydney and similar climates the plants may be put in the open borders in August or September; but in colder climates somewhat later. When planted out, protect at night with hand-glasses or boxes until all danger from frosts has passed. The apple-shaped is the most desirable for persons of weak digestion, it being quite unobjectionable. Two pounds per acre.

Long Green.—A favorite market variety, excellent quality; firm and crisp.

Early Cluster.—A good table or pickling variety; prolific, short, and dark-green.

Long Green Prickly.—Deep green color, crisp and delicious; largely grown.

Short Green Prickly.—A hardy ridge variety; best for market or table.

African.—When fully ripe turns orange color, inside resembles a passion fruit; eat with sugar.

Early White Spine.—Green skin; medium size, tender, and of excellent flavor.

Japanese Climbing.—Can be trained on trellis or fence; quality splendid.

Gherkin.—Very short; green; for pickling.

White Apple-shaped.—Delicious flavor and immense cropper; small, round; best of all for salad.

6d. per packet.

EGG PLANT.

Sow in pan or warm border in August or September, or as soon as frosts are over, and when two or three inches high, plant out in good, rich garden soil 2½ feet each way. Protect the young plants with boughs, and water occasionally until they are established; pinch the tops to induce strong growth. When the fruit is set, remove all but about one dozen on each plant. They are eaten raw or cooked in the same way as tomatoes.

New York Improved.—Purple; grown largely in America. 6d. per packet.

LETTUCE.

The lettuce is a well-known and much esteemed salad. With a permanent supply of water, light soil and manure, it should appear on the table daily throughout the year, if required. Make a small sowing each month for succession in beds of finely prepared rich, light soil; thin out freely to prevent crowding, and when plants are about two inches high, transplant into rows about 15 inches apart, and eight to ten inches in the rows; or, in the summer months, sow in the permanent beds, and thin to this distance. Lettuce and all salad plants should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation.

Perfection.—The best lettuce for home use, and a great favorite with market gardeners. Large, crisp hearts, heads nearly as large as a small cabbage, and very firm, blanches perfectly white in the centre, fine flavor, splendid for summer use.

Butter Cup.—Heads bright citron yellow, solid, and finest flavor; fine both for winter and summer use.

Drumhead or Malta.—Large white hearts, crisp and tender; good summer variety.

Hanson.—A recent American introduction; very suitable for market purposes.

Neapolitan.—Leaves very curly, large and crisp; favorite market sort for summer use.

All the Year Round.—Hardy, crisp and compact growing; small heads.

Tennis Ball, or Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf and compact, small and firm hearting.

Giant White Cos.—The best Cos.; very large size; suitable for cold districts.

Iceberg.—An all-the-year-round sort.

6d. per packet.

MELON—Rock.

Sow in spring, as soon as danger from frosts is passed. Prepare hills six feet apart, and three feet in diameter; mix some well-rotted manure to a depth of 18 inches, cover with half-inch of fine soil, and sow six or eight seeds in a hill. When up a few inches, draw all except the three strongest plants. A rich light soil is the best. The crop may be forwarded by raising the seed in pots in a frame or hot bed, and planting out when the third leaf appears, protecting for a time at night. If growing too rank, the points should be stopped. The fruit should be supported on bricks or pieces of board to keep it off the ground, otherwise it is apt to rot in wet weather. Two or three pounds per acre.

Burrell Gem.—A netted oval shape, flesh reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy; thin rind, ribbed.

Beauty.—Our latest introduction. The earliest of all yellow-fleshed Rock Melons, and of the most exquisite quality, having a rich cream-colored skin, with deep netting. Very attractive, similar in appearance to Early Hackensack, weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. each. The flesh is very thick, and of a deep salmon color, possessing the richest flavor of any melon known. A wonderful producer, a profitable market sort, and a remarkably fine shipper.

MELON—ROCK—(Continued).

Skillman's Netted.—Oval shape, flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—Very large, netted, salmon-colored flesh, excellent flavour.

Montreal Market.—Green flesh, skin netted; the largest Rock Melon grown.

Hackensack.—Extra early. Deeply ribbed and flattened at both ends; green flesh of delicious flavor.

Emerald Gem.—Small, extra early; dark-green skin, orange flesh.

Rocky Ford.—One of the very best, medium size, extremely prolific; very early; beautifully netted and has a most delicious melting flavor.

Mixed.—All varieties of green and yellow flesh.

6d. per packet.

MELON—Water.

Cultivation same as for Rock Melons. 4 to 5 lbs., per acre.

Florida Favorite.—A recently introduced variety of exceptional merit; said by experts to be the best Water Melon in cultivation.

Shepherd's Favorite.—Fruit round, deep green; rind very thin, flesh bright red, and heart usually large and heavy. Ships well and sells well.

Tom Watson.—A large long melon, tough rind, flesh rich red, sweet and tender. It supplies the demand for a melon of superior quality that will also ship well.

Cuban Queen.—Crimson-fleshed, delicious flavor, the largest Melon grown, often weighs eighty pounds and upwards.

Kleckley's Sweet.—A splendid Melon for home use. Shape oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, flesh bright scarlet.

Ice Cream.—A general favorite, superb quality.

Sugar.—Light colored flesh; good market sort.

Sugar Stick.—Greyish skin with red luxurious sugary flesh.

Cole's Early.—The finest all-round Water Melon and the earliest variety in cultivation; the flesh bright red color; medium size.

Mixed.—Containing all the above sorts.

6d. per packet.

MELON—Cassaba.

Cultivation same as Rock Melon. Something new in the melon line, distinct family, with a delicious flavor and appearance. Splendid keepers. Fruit is firm and heavy.

Golden Beauty.—The fruits are nearly globular, bright yellow, with golden tint, wrinkled skin, six to eight inches in diameter. The flesh is white, very thick, meaty and juicy.

Winter Pineapple.—Same description as above, but with a dark green skin and a larger melon.

6d. per packet.

MELON—Preserving.

Cultivation same as Rock Melon.

Citron.—A splendid Preserving Melon, dark green marbled skin.

Pie (green seeded).—An excellent Pie Melon; fruit light green.

6d. per packet.

MUSTARD.

This useful salad should be grown the same as Cress. It may be sown at any season. If required to come in with Cress, it should be sown a week later. Cut when two inches high, and while still in the seed leaf. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Finest White or Yellow.—6d. per packet.

ONIONS.

Sow in drills about one foot apart, and when large enough to handle, thin out to a distance of six or seven inches apart. A bed that has been previously manured is best.

Odourless.—A remarkable quick maturing variety which has the flavor of an ordinary onion, and leaves no rank or disagreeable smell after eating. 1/- per packet.

Brown Spanish.—One of the finest and surest croppers in cultivation. Specially suitable for cold climate.

Brown Globe.—A fine quick maturing variety, that does well in almost any district.

White Indian Tripoli.—A large, early, white-skinned kind, that keeps well.

Silver Skin Pickling.—A small, white-skinned variety; the best for pickling.

6d. per packet.

PEAS.

Although Peas will produce a fair crop in almost any soil, it repays one to use well-rotted manure, and, if possible, choose a deep, loamy soil. Sow every two or three weeks throughout the season for succession. Sow in drills one inch deep, and two to four feet apart, according to the height of the Pea. Thin the plants to two or three inches if too thick. When the plants are two or three inches high, they should be earthed up and staked; the dwarfed sorts, though sometimes grown without, will be benefited by a few sticks to keep them off the ground. One quart will sow about 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels per acre. Special Quotations for bushel lots on application.

Greenfeast.—One of the earliest and best in and around Sydney; a sure cropper.

Yorkshire Hero (Medium).—2½ feet (marrowfat), very productive, best for market or general use.

American Wonder (Early).—One foot, pods and peas are deep green, excellent for private gardens.

Witham Wonder.—One of the best Dwarfs.

The Daisy (Early).—Height 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods five inches in length, of exquisite flavor. A good Summer variety.

Richard Seddon.—An extra early Dwarf (1 foot); something like English Wonder. Good flavor and abundant crop.

Senator.—Much liked Pea; mid-season. Great yielder.

Stratagem (Medium) Selected.—2 to 3 feet, large pods, heavy cropper, and splendid flavor.

6d. per packet.

PARSLEY.

This useful plant may be sown in the spring in finely-worked soil. Sow thickly and afterwards thin to a few inches apart. As this seed takes a long time to germinate, the ground should not hastily be disturbed should the plants not at once make their appearance. The ground should be made firm after sowing the seed.

Extra Triple Curled.—Beautifully crimped and curled. The best for all purposes.

6d. per packet.

PARSNIP.

is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable. Sow for main crop March, April, August and September (small sowings may be made at any time excepting December and January) in rows one and a half feet apart. The seed not being a good keeper should be sown thickly, and half-an-inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The plants can af-

PARSNIP—(Continued).

terwards be thinned out to six inches apart. Five to six pounds per acre.

Hollow Crowned.—Large, excellent flavor, the best sort for market or private gardens. Skin smooth and white, flesh tender, while roots are 18 to 20 inches long, and of the best quality.

6d. per packet.

PEPPER CAPSICUM, or CHILI.

Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, in shallow drills and warm situation, or in pan under glass. When the plants are three inches high, plant them out in rows from 18 inches to three feet apart. Water and shade until the plants are well established. Though any garden soil will suit this crop, yet it cannot be too rich. Peppers are most largely used for seasoning dishes, salads and Chili sauce.

Long Red Cayenne.—Fruit three to four inches in length; very productive. The flesh is strong and pungent.

Long Yellow Cayenne.—Beautiful golden yellow, delicate flavor.

Monstrous, or Sweet Spanish.—Large and showy, red flesh, sweet and mild flavour.

Bird's Eye.—Pods very small and intensely pungent; useful for pickling.

6d. per packet.

PUMPKIN.

Sow in spring, when danger from frost is over, in prepared hills, about 10 feet apart; place about half-a-dozen seeds in each hill, leaving three of the strongest plants. Well-rotted manure should be used freely in preparing the hills. For other varieties, see Squash. American Winter Squashes are practically the same as our Table Pumpkins, and are in many cases superior, being dry and finer flavoured. Three pounds per acre.

Shamrock.—A dry eating pumpkin, splendid flavour; good keeper and market sort; distinct shape; flesh thick and fine-grained.

Crown.—A favorite variety, of medium size and fine quality.

Ironbark.—Very dry and good flavour; small in size, but a splendid keeper.

Gramma.—Large pear-shaped, useful for pies, and is also largely grown for cattle.

Japanese Pie.—Salmon flesh, fine grained and dry; the best for pies.

Turk's Cap.—A fine table variety and good keeper; flesh orange yellow.

Shepherd's Mammoth Cattle.—Attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. in weight; very thick; bright orange flesh, excellent quality.

Triamble.—Well-known dry eating.

6d. per packet.

RADISH.

To grow this much-esteemed salad vegetable to perfection, the seed should be sown in a loose rich sandy loam; when the weather is dry, water abundantly to produce a rapid growth, to ensure nice tender crisp roots. If sown during the Summer, select a nice cool aspect, or protect with bushes. Sow in drills, half an inch deep, and nine inches apart in the drills. A good dressing of Nitrate of Soda will ensure tender and brittle roots. Sowing may take place at any time throughout the year, choosing showery weather. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Long Scarlet.—Crisp and good flavored; quick grower, best for market. 6d. per packet.

French Breakfast.—Oval shaped, red with white tips; grows very quickly, and is very mild and tender.

RADISH—(Continued).

Californian White Giant, Chinese or Celestial.—Attains a size of three inches in diameter and six to eight inches long; sown about February, they can be drawn when required for use all through the Winter; flesh solid and pure white.

Round White, and Quick Red.—Well-known early round varieties.

Round Red, White Tipped.—Handsome and delicious. Color, bright red, tipped with white; crisp and sweet.

Black Spanish.—For Autumn sowing and Winter use.

Mixed Turnip.—A mixture of all short, early varieties.

6d. per packet.

RHUBARB.

Sow early in Spring, in drills one inch deep, and fifteen inches apart. Thin out to about six inches. The following Spring prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear, cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use.

Victoria Improved.—A very fine large sort, splendid flavor.

Sydney Winter.—A fine red Rhubarb, flavor excellent, grown largely for the Sydney market.

6d. per packet.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

This old-fashioned, but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in August. The roots are used like Carrots and Parsnips, and they can be cultivated in exactly the same manner, that is, in drills at similar distances, and similar soil. The clumps or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles that mollusc in flavor.

6d. per packet.

SPINACH.

Sow in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart, in rich light soil; thin out to six inches. A constant supply may be had throughout the year with plenty of moisture and light shading. Sow every month for succession.

Round or Summer, Prickly or Winter.—Two favorite market garden varieties.

New Zealand.—Will endure severe drought; very thick leaves.

Silver or Spinach Beet.—Distinct from all others; the stem and the leaves only are used as Spinach. During the Summer it is an excellent substitute for Cabbage.

6d. per packet.

SQUASH.

This delicious and wholesome vegetable should be grown in light rich soil. Sow in Spring, as danger from frosts is over, in prepared beds, about four feet apart each way; or running varieties, double that distance. The Custard sorts should be picked while the rind is quite tender, boiled whole, and well drained before placing on the table. The Winter Squashes can be used like Vegetable Marrows, but for storing they are equal to the best Pumpkins and superior in flavor, the orange colored flesh being dry, sweet and thick. Average weight, 10lbs., 3 to 4lbs. per acre.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Scallop Yellow Bush, Scallop White Bush.—These two are the earliest, and grown almost exclusively for first crop.

Delicata (running).—Fruit oblong, with orange yellow skin, striped dark green, cooks dry, and of rich flavor.

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER USE (RUNNING).

Boston Marrow.—Skin yellow, flesh deep orange, dry, and fine grained; also excellent for jam; oval shape, thin skin.

Hubbard.—Skin bluish-green, yellow flesh, dry and excellent flavor. It is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet Potato.

Perfect Gem.—A strong grower, as many as 24 Squashes having been produced on a single vine; about six inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin smooth shell. The flesh cooked is dry and sweet; a splendid keeper.

Marble Head.—Resembles the Hubbard, but has grey skin; a good keeper, dry and very productive, and of the finest flavor.

Fordhook.—Fine grain, very sweet and productive, can be used at any time of their growth; skin very thin, good keeper.

TOMATO.

The soil should be well manured. Sow in Spring and Summer after frost, in very shallow drills, or for early crops in pots under cover. When plants are about four inches high, transplant to four feet apart. Tomatoes grown on trellis are clean, ripen more evenly, and are less liable to rot. A judicious stopping of shoots and thinning of fruit much improves their size and quality. Special prices per pound.

Colossal.—The largest Tomato on Earth. The wonder among Tomatoes. Almost seedless, and solid as beef-steak. (In two colors, red or golden). The most perfect large variety. Its mammoth fruit is of a rich, glossy deep pink, and perfectly smooth; of superior flavor, ripening thoroughly to the stem, free from core, and has very few seeds. Red, 6d. per packet; Golden, 6d. per packet.

First of All.—Very early, of a good size, smooth, and splendid flavor; excellent for market and home use; color bright red, ripening right up to the stem; sets fruit very freely. We specially recommend First of All Tomato to our patrons.

Dwarf Giant.—Dwarf plant and giant fruit. It is a deep purplish-crimson color, large and meaty, with very little core.

Earliana.—Early, bright red, smooth heavy bearer.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—Fruit bright scarlet, extra early, large, very prolific.

Burwood Prize.—Early, very hardy, smooth, red, oval fruit, good flavor.

Ponderosa.—Rich crimson, smooth skin, firm flesh; best for exhibition.

Matchless.—Superior quality and abundant bearer.

Dwarf Champion.—Smooth red fruit, borne on self-supporting stems, more uniform than any other variety.

Early Pride.—A pink Earliana, but better than any Earliana; more prolific; better fruit; more even in size and shape.

Stone.—Stone is always of good size, deep through from stem to blossom end and very firm. Skin bright scarlet, perfectly smooth and strong, good keeper and yielder. Flesh is very solid and of finest flavor. Seed cells are small and few. Stone is now recognised by all as the greatest canning Tomato.

Trophy, Selected.—Red, fruit smooth, solid, best for market and packing.

Mikado.—Fruit purplish red, very large, wrinkled. 1/9 per ounce.

Ignotum.—Large, smooth and solid, deep red color, handsome and uniform, invaluable market variety.

Golden Trophy.—Large, yellow; well formed.

6d. per packet.

SMALL-FRUITED SORTS (for Preserves, Salads or Pickles). King Humbert. Red Cherry. Yellow Plum. Scarlet Pear-shaped.

6d. per packet.

TURNIP.

A rich mellow soil suits best. Sow in shallow drills about twelve to eighteen inches apart; thin out to six to nine inches in the drills (the greater distance being in each instance for Swedes). Small sowings may be made—weather being favorable—throughout the year for succession; but if dry weather sets in the Turnips will be small. 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

White Stone or Snowball.—A very hardy variety, of good flavor.

White Nepaul.—Flat shaped, strap leaf; best for market.

Red Top American Stone.—Much like the preceding, but with a pink top.

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball.—Beautiful yellow flesh, rich and excellent.

Early Six Weeks.—Pure white in color, round, very early.

Long White or Jersey Navet.—Fine flavor, suitable for hot climates.

6d. per packet.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Cultivated and used in the same way as Squash and Pumpkin.

Long White.—A favorite sort, delicate flavor, and very productive; trailing.

Long Green (Bush).—Very prolific, fruit handsome and superior flavor.

Long-fruited (Bush).—Large fruit of excellent quality.
6d. per packet.

ASK FOR ANY, OR ALL.

Different Catalogues issued fresh
as Seasons arrive :

1. FLOWER SEEDS.
2. SHRUBS and TREES.
3. FRUIT TREES.
4. DAHLIAS and CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
5. ROSES.
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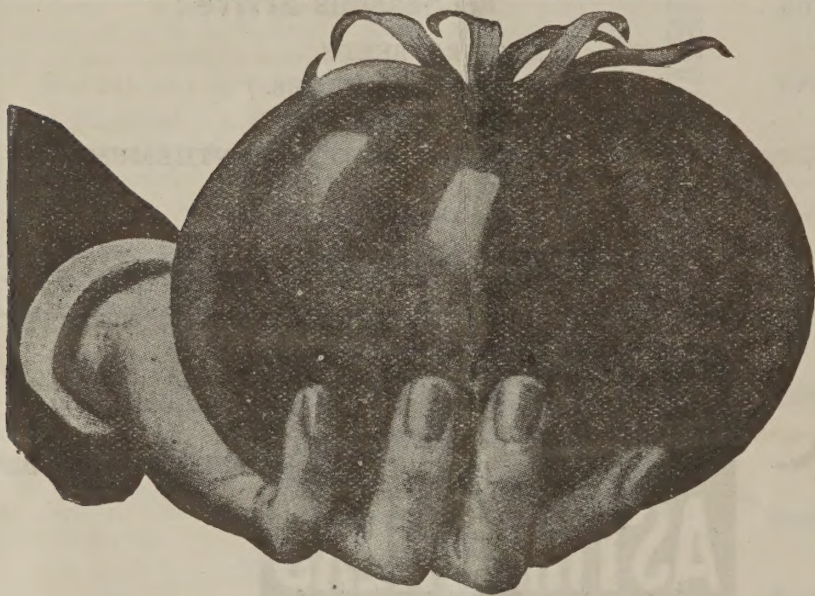
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